

8329

Directorate of
Intelligence

~~Secret~~

b3 (4)

b3

Terrorism Review [REDACTED] b3

6 September 1990

Approved for Release
Date JUN 1999

~~Secret~~

6 September 1990

copy 510

b3 438

Warning Page Deleted
B-3

0.324

Secret B3

Terrorism Review

6 September 1990

This review is published biweekly by the Directorate of Intelligence. Other elements of the CIA as well as other agencies of the US Intelligence Community are encouraged to submit articles for publication. Comments and queries are welcome and may be directed to the Executive Editor.

53

0330

Secret

b3

Terrorism Review

6 September 1990

Focus

Iraq: [REDACTED] Terrorist Option [REDACTED]

b1
b3

[REDACTED] Meanwhile, Western and moderate Arab facilities and personnel worldwide have received numerous threats of retaliation for the deployment of US forces to Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf. [REDACTED] b3

b1, b3

b1, b3

[REDACTED] for a Muslim "Holy War" has been echoed [REDACTED]

Saddam Husayn's public call

b1, b3

Iraq's action and the intervention of US forces has prompted hardline Palestinian groups to rally to Saddam, lending additional impetus for freelance terrorist attacks by these groups. Radical fervor among Palestinian groups is likely to outlast the current crisis. Even if Saddam is defeated, many Palestinians will view him as the only Arab leader willing to stand up to the United States and Israel in defense of Arab interests. [REDACTED]

Saddam's allegation that the introduction of US military forces into the Middle East has defiled the birthplace of the Prophet could give rise to potential self-motivated terrorists. Radical Palestinian and Islamic fundamentalist leaders are also calling for Arabs to attack Western and moderate Arab targets. [REDACTED]

b1
b3

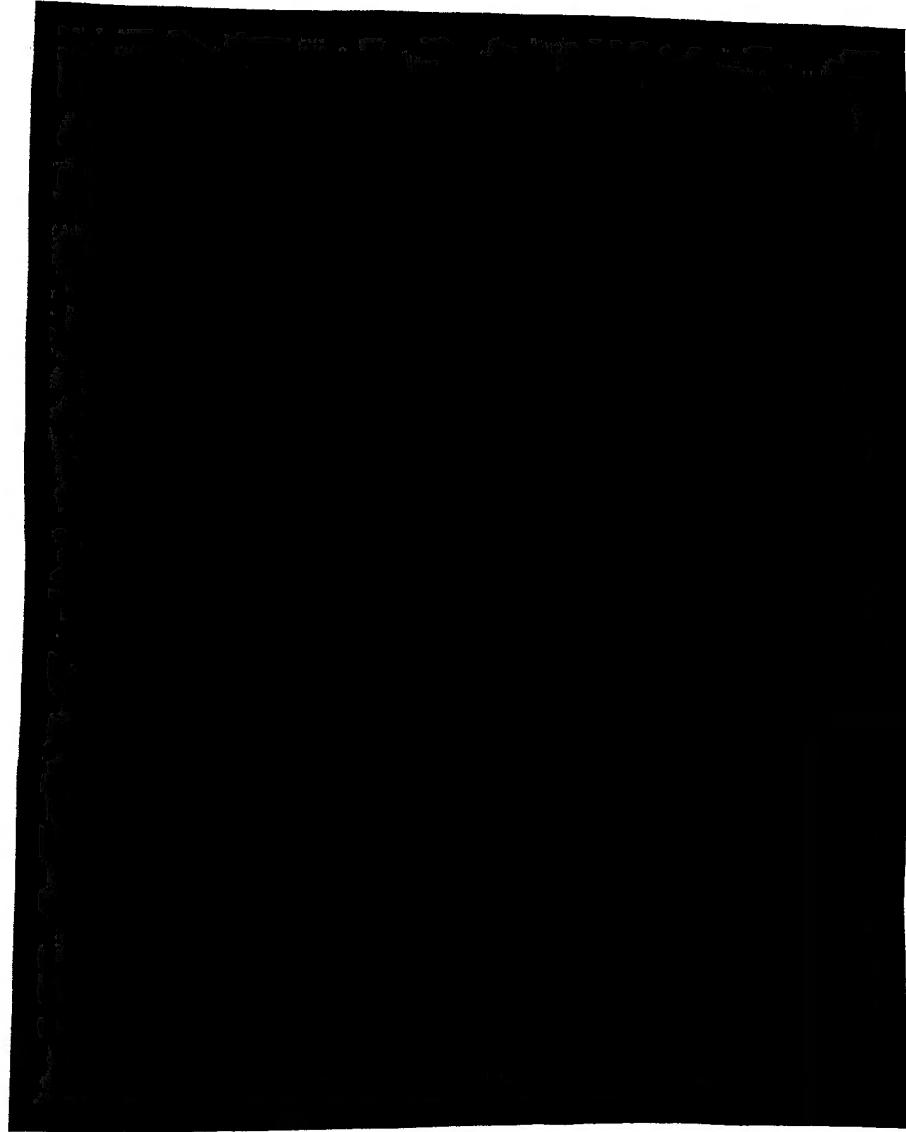
Secret

b3

0331

Secret b3

b1 b3



Where and How?

Western and moderate Arab targets in Western Europe and the Middle East are probably at greatest risk.

[REDACTED], and targets are plentiful.

b1, b3

Secret b3

0332

T

Secret

b3

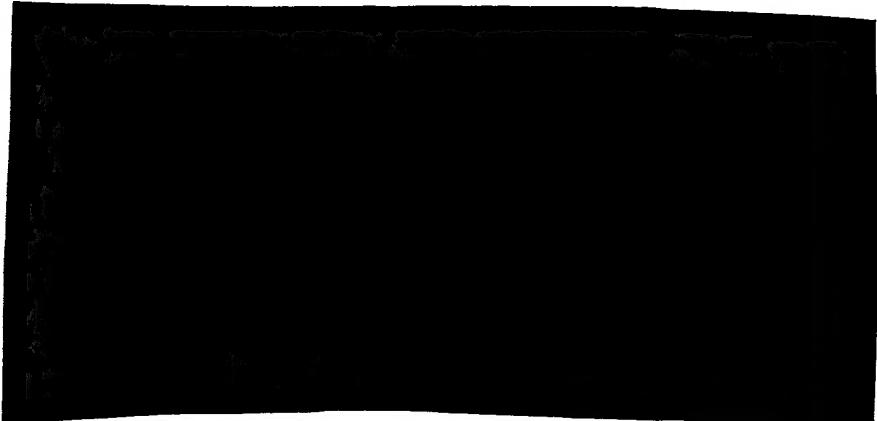
b1
b3

b1
b3

Secret b3

0333

Secret b3



b1, b3

b1, b3

A variety of means are available for potential attacks. Radical Palestinian groups supported by Iraq have demonstrated a wide array of capabilities in Europe and the Middle East and have a history of carrying out assassinations, airline hijackings, airport attacks, bombings, seaborne operations, and cross-border infiltrations. b3

Outlook

A military confrontation in the Gulf would almost certainly trigger an outbreak of terrorism against US and allied states. In the event of a limited US military action perceived as provocative by Iraq—the disabling of an oil tanker, for example—we judge Saddam would be more likely to respond with terrorism than with conventional military means, which he would fear could drag him into a war he probably wants to avoid. In an all-out war, Saddam would be likely to use all means at his disposal to wreak havoc on the United States, and his client groups would be eager to act. b3

In the absence of a shooting war, Saddam is likely to keep the terrorist option in reserve while international diplomatic initiatives play out. He probably calculates that terrorist attacks at this point in the crisis would only strengthen international sentiment against him and could be used by the United States and its allies to initiate military hostilities. b1, b3

An attack against a Western target probably is inevitable whether Iraq authorizes one or not. Several terrorist groups protest the presence of Western forces in the region and the support provided by moderate Arab nations. Radical Palestinian groups may conduct attacks at any time. Terrorist groups not sponsored by Iraq also may exploit anti-US sentiment to attack US interests. In addition, Westerners will be vulnerable to sporadic violence by pro-Iraqi sympathizers throughout the Middle East. b3

b1, b3

b1, b3

b3

Secret b3

0.334

Scribner

b3

Highlights

Significant Developments

b1
b3

Middle East

Iran-Ireland

b1, b3

Keenan's Release a Victory for Rafsanjani

The release of Irish hostage Brian Keenan on 24 August is a victory for Iranian President Rafsanjani's efforts to resolve the problem of the hostages in Lebanon and to improve economic relations with the West. A Beirut group calling itself Islamic Dawn [REDACTED] claimed credit for releasing Keenan, who was abducted from West Beirut in April 1986. [REDACTED] Dublin's announcement on the day of Keenan's release that it would send its Agricultural Minister to Tehran to conclude a \$58 million beef sale satisfied Tehran's demands for "reciprocal goodwill." [REDACTED] *h2*

The hostages have been a major obstacle to ending Iran's international isolation and attracting foreign investment. Rafsanjani's ability to get them released, however, has depended on demonstrating to Iranian hardliners that it can bring tangible benefits.

b1, b3

Iran's [redacted] assertion that "the situation of European hostages can be different" from US hostages is probably meant to entice other European countries to follow the Irish example.

b1, b3

Ses

b3

0335

Secret

b3

Lebanon

Escape of the Dawa 15

According to press reports, the chaos surrounding the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on 2 August resulted in the escape of 15 Shia terrorists—the Dawa 15—who had been imprisoned in Kuwait since 1983. The Dawa were arrested following a series of terrorist attacks against the US and French Embassies and various Kuwaiti installations. Since the mid-1980s, the Islamic Jihad Organization (IJO), led by Imad Mugniyah, has abducted Western citizens and orchestrated several hijackings to secure the release of the Dawa. The fate of the Dawa 15 has been repeatedly linked to the freedom of Western hostage held by the IJO. We believe the IJO holds US hostages Terry Anderson and Thomas Sutherland as well as British citizens Terry Waite and John McCarthy. Frank Reed, a US hostage released on 30 April, and Anglo-Irish hostage Brian Keenan, released on 24 August, were also held by the IJO. Although the escape of the Dawa removes a key obstacle to the release of some Western hostages in Lebanon, we believe Mugniyah will probably continue to use them as bargaining chips for Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners in Israel and Western Europe and as a measure of protection against military strikes on Hizballah facilities.

Lebanon

Amal Claims To Hold Higgins' Kidnapper

In a news conference on 5 August in Tyre, Amal leaders announced they had charged six persons—including Imad Mdehli, reportedly involved in the kidnapping of Colonel Higgins—with various terrorist acts. Amal claims the accused confessed to the crimes and admitted their involvement with Hizballah and the Iranian Revolutionary Guards. Hizballah publicly denied the allegations and warned that anyone who harmed the suspects would be "mercilessly punished." (U)

By publicizing the arrest of Hizballah terrorists, Amal is trying to bolster its credentials in the West as the legitimate and responsible representative of Lebanon's Shia community.

b1, b3

Latin America

Peru

Potential Terrorist Threat to US Interests

The killing on 22 August of two Peruvian missionaries of the Mormon Church in Huancayo City, 200 kilometers east of Lima, may portend terrorist attacks on US and other foreign interests in Peru. A handwritten note left near the bodies demanded that all "Yankee invaders" leave Peru. Numerous car bombs exploded the same week, mostly in Lima, including one that injured the wife and daughter

Secret

b3

0336

~~SECRET~~

b3

of a Mexican diplomat in an area of diplomatic residences. Other attacks were conducted during the same week against supermarkets, churches, offices, an elementary school, the power grid, and the water supply company. [REDACTED] b3

Sendero Luminoso insurgents were probably responsible for the murders of the Mormon missionaries, widely perceived by radicals throughout Latin America as tools of the US Government. Both Sendero and the Tupac Amaru insurgent organizations are responsible for other recent attacks, probably hoping to rally discontent over President Fujimori's economic austerity program. The greatest threat to US interests probably comes from Tupac Amaru, which has attacked and threatened US interests in the past and has a more effective urban organization.

[REDACTED] b3

0337

~~Secret~~

b3

The Philippines: Significant Threat to Americans [redacted]

The Communists pose a significant threat to Americans in the Philippines before and during base negotiations between Washington and Manila, tentatively set for mid-September. The Communist New People's Army (NPA), which has pledged to drive US bases out of the Philippines, believes that attacks against US personnel and facilities will weaken Washington's resolve to remain. The NPA also wants to highlight the inability of the Aquino administration to protect foreigners and to show that the Communist movement remains viable despite the arrest of several key officials earlier this year. High-ranking US diplomatic and military personnel remain priority targets for kidnapping or assassinations, but [redacted] any American can become a target of opportunity. [redacted]

b1, b3

b1, b3

0338

~~Secret~~

b3

The Communists Shift to the Cities

The Communists may be shifting more of their operations to the cities. Although the party has not formally emphasized a shift to urban warfare, the patterns of attacks over the past few months suggest that the NPA is gradually deemphasizing its Maoist focus on rural guerrilla warfare. [redacted] the Communists regard Manila as a "battleground."

b1, b3

b1, b3

b1, b3

~~Secret~~

b3

0339

Secret b3

Bolivian Terrorism: Tool of the Radical Left b3

Terrorism in Bolivia, already sporadic and occasionally hard hitting, probably will increase as the economy continues to stagnate. US interests are likely to be attractive targets, especially as La Paz pushes forward with its fledgling US-backed antinarcotics program. The Fuerzas Armadas de Liberacion Zarate Willka organization, which espouses terrorism to rid Bolivia of foreign—especially US— influence, is currently the best organized subversive group, although it has suffered some setbacks with the death of one key member and arrests of others. A few other indigenous leftist groups—currently very small b3—advocate armed resistance, and they probably will have some success finding new recruits. These groups include Ayllus Rojos, Independientes de Izquierda, and the Comite de Apoyo a la Revolucion Peruana en Bolivia.

the attack was in protest of Yankee imperialism and Bolivian economic policy. Subsequent bombings at Bolivian Government buildings in 1988 and 1989 have condemned the economic policies of the government, with the perpetrators calling for wage increases, jobs, and other popular welfare policies. b3

The Terrorist Threat: A Look at the Leftist Groups
Fuerzas Armadas de Liberacion Zarate Willka. Zarate Willka is an urban-based, Marxist-Leninist organization

The Politics of Poverty

Bolivia is the poorest country in South America and its economic history has been an important factor in the development of leftist terrorist organizations. Bolivia's economic deterioration between 1980 and 1985 was of such magnitude that inflation reached 11,700 percent annually. President Paz Estenssoro, who took office in 1985, instituted an austerity program that reduced annual inflation to between 10 and 20 percent between 1985 and 1989. Although his successor, Paz Zamora, has retained most of Estenssoro's economic policies since taking office in 1989, the economy has stagnated.

Several terrorist incidents in the past few years illustrate the relation between these economic problems and terrorism in Bolivia. The first incident claimed by Zarate Willka—a bomb at the Bolivian Ministry of Mines in October 1987—was accompanied by a call to the local radio station explaining that

b1
b3

0340

~~Secret~~ b3

Zarate Willke has been responsible for two of the most severe attacks against US interests in South America—the murder of two American Mormon missionaries on 24 May 1989 and the bombing of US Secretary of State Shultz's motorcade on August 1988. Other operations have included blackouts, death threats to Bolivian Government officials, bombings of government buildings and Mormon churches, and the bombing of the US Embassy on 20 December 1989. Attacks are frequently accompanied by fliers and followed by claims using such slogans as "Our hate is relentless and our war is to the finish—fatherland or death." Several of the Mormon churches that were bombed have been spray painted with slogans "Yankees out of Bolivia" and "CIA Agents." b3

The group has suffered some setbacks recently with the death of one key member and the arrests of others. "El Flaco," the brother of the La Paz cell leader, "Horacio," was killed in late July in a shootout with the police during an arrest attempt. He was one of the suspects in the Mormon missionaries' killings and the bombing of Secretary Shultz's motorcade. Five of the group's members have already been arrested for these two incidents. b3

Ayllus Rojos/Independents de La Izquierda.

b1
b3

b1
b3

b1
b3

~~Secret~~

b3

034 11

~~SECRET~~

b3

b1
b3

to mount a full-scale insurgency and too weak to play a meaningful role in national politics, they are likely to use terrorist tactics and propaganda to build their organizations. Although only Zarate Willka is currently able to go much beyond demonstrations and propaganda distribution, conditions may be ripe for membership in other terrorist groups to grow. Continued economic hardship is likely to increase interest in armed resistance to the current government, and the poor showing of leftist parties in recent elections may cause some activists, disenchanted with legitimate political activities, to turn to leftist revolutionary groups that approve the use of terrorism as a political tool. ~~b3~~

With the growth of terrorist groups, US interests in Bolivia are likely to be increasingly attractive targets—particularly official US Government facilities. As the US-backed antinarcotics program develops and as La Paz reaches out for badly needed foreign investment, the terrorist organizations will probably increase activities designed to rid Bolivia of foreign—especially US— influence.

b1
b3

b1
b3

Outlook

Terrorist organizations will pose an increasingly dangerous threat in Bolivia over the next several years. Since the leftist terrorist organizations are too small

0342

Secret

b3

The Terrorism Diary for October b3

Below is a compendium of October dates of known or conceivable significance to terrorists around the world. Our inclusion of a date or event should not by itself be construed to suggest that we expect or anticipate a commemorative terrorist event. b3

1 October 1936 *Spain*. Generalissimo Franco assumes power.

1 October 1949 *China*. National Day (Communist victory over Nationalist forces).

1 October 1960 *Cyprus*. Independence Day.

Indonesia. Pancasila Day (celebrates five-point national ideology).

Nigeria. Independence Day.

1 October 1963 *Nigeria*. Republic Day.

1 October 1985 *Tunisia, Israel, and Palestinians*. Israeli bombing of PLO headquarters in Tunis.

2 October 1958 *Guinea*. Independence Day (proclamation of republic).

3 October 1932 *Iraq*. Independence Day.

5 October 1910 *Portugal*. Proclamation of republic.

6 October 1973 *Egypt*. Armed Forces Day (commemorates October War with Israel).

Israel and Arab world. Arab-Israeli war.

6 October 1976 *Thailand*. Military coup against civilian rule; police storm Thammasat University.

6 October 1981 *Egypt*. Assassination of President Anwar Sadat.

7 October *Peru*. Founding of Communist Party (usually marked by Sendero Luminoso attacks).

7 October 1949 *East Germany*. Republic Day.

7 October 1966 *Botswana*. Independence Day.

7 October 1970 *Libya*. Fascist Evacuation Day (departure of last Italian settlers).

8 October 1895 *Argentina*. Birthday of Juan Peron.

0343

~~Secret~~ b3

8 October 1967 *Cuba*. Heroic Guerrilla Day (death of Che Guevara in Bolivia).

9 October 1962 *Uganda*. Independence Day.

10 October 1911 *Taiwan*. Anniversary of revolution that led to founding of Republic of China.

10 October 1970 *Fiji*. Independence Day.

10 October 1980 *El Salvador*. Founding of Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN).

11 October *South Africa*. "International Day of Solidarity With South African Political Prisoners."

11 October 1943 *Yugoslavia*. Uprising Day (anniversary of founding of Macedonian Liberation Army; holiday in Socialist Republic of Macedonia).

11 October 1972 *Panama*. Constitution Day.

11 October 1977 *North Yemen*. Assassination of President Col. Ibrahim Mohammed el Hamadi.

12 October 1965 *Chile*. Movement of Revolutionary Left (MIR) founded.

12 October 1968 *Equatorial Guinea*. Independence Day.

14 October 1930 *Zaire*. Birthday of President Mobutu Sese Seko.

14 October 1958 *Madagascar*. Proclamation of republic.

14 October 1967 *South Yemen*. Independence Day.

14 October 1973 *Thailand*. Overthrow of military dictatorship and return to civilian rule.

14 October 1985 *West Germany*. Revolutionary Cells bomb economic targets to commemorate 1977 suicides of Andreas Baader and Gudrun Ensslin.

18 October *Oman*. National Day.

20 October 1921 *Mongolia*. Independence Day.

21 October 1966 *Japan*. International Antiwar Day.

21 October 1969 *Somalia*. Anniversary of revolution that brought Siad Barre to power.

21 October 1978 *Japan*. Beginning of construction of Narita airport (usually marked by 10 days of demonstrations).

~~Secret~~ b3

0344

~~SECRET~~

b3

23 October 1956 *Hungary.* Revolt against Soviet occupation.
Egypt. Popular Resistance Day; Suez Day.

24 October 1964 *Zambia.* Independence Day.

25 October 1983 *Grenada.* US intervention.

26 October 1955 *Austria.* Revolution Day (departure of last post-World War II occupation forces).

27 October 1918 *Czechoslovakia.* Independence Day.

28 October *Cyprus.* Greek National Day (observed by Greek Cypriot community).

28 October 1982 *Spain.* Socialist victory in general election.

29 October 1923 *Turkey.* Independence Day (proclamation of republic).

29 October 1973 *Cyprus.* Turkish Republic Day (observed by Turkish Cypriot community).

31 October *Turkey.* In late October and November, terrorist activities by the leftwing group Dev Yol have been more numerous than in other months; attacks in 1982 and 1983 appear to have been made in protest of a referendum and an election during November of those years.

31 October 1984 *India.* Assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi by her Sikh bodyguards, triggering anti-Sikh riots throughout northern India.

~~SECRET~~
b3

0345

Secret

b3

Chronology of Terrorism—1990 b3

Below are described selected noteworthy foreign and international events involving terrorists or the use of terrorist tactics. These events have occurred or come to light since our last issue. In some cases, the perpetrators and their motivations may not be known. Events and developments that have already been described elsewhere in this publication are not included. b3

Western Europe

6 August

Turkey: Missile attack on security building and lodging facilities in Muradiye township, in Van Province injures one person. The six terrorists also set fire to the primary school. b3

7 August

Turkey: A civil servant and a soldier are killed by terrorist gunfire during ambush on buses in Yeniyazi village. b3

13 August

b1, b3

West Germany: Fire and acid attack damages car factory in Wuppertal. RAF sympathizers are suspected. b3

14 August

Spain: The Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) detonates four devices, on 14, 17, 19, and 20 August, along Spanish rail lines. b3

17 August

Spain: Car bomb explodes at central police station in Burgos, injuring 48 persons. ETA is reportedly responsible. b3

18 August

Northern Ireland: Bomb explodes at contractor work area in Castlederg, injuring one person. PIRA claimed responsibility. b3

19 August

France: Bombs explode at two separate Internal Revenue offices in Saint-Palais and Hasparren. The Iparretarrak terrorist group claimed responsibility. b3

21 August

b1, b3

0346

Secret

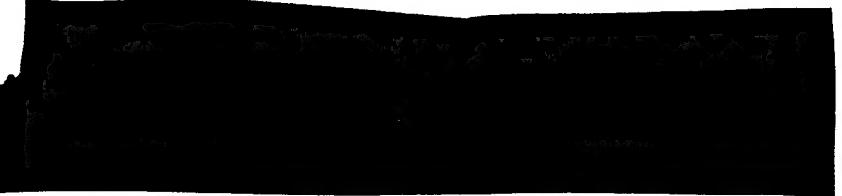
b3

23 August Turkey: Terrorists open fire on Security Directorate and policeman's quarters in Mardin's Omerli district killing one officer and wounding another.

24 August Turkey: Bomb explodes at door of Spanish Consulate in Istanbul. A warning call made no claim of responsibility.

Middle East

14 August



b1, b3

16 August

b1, b3

21 August West Bank: A South African, mistaken for an American by his Arab attacker, is stabbed in Jerusalem on Mt. Zion.

27 August Lebanon: Bomb explodes in car on Humin Al-Fawqah road in Iqlim Al-Tuffah, killing six passengers.

Latin America

13 August

Peru: Sendero Luminoso detonate bombs in Lima near the Presidential Palace and in Cusco near an army building. One person was killed and several injured.

14 August

Chile: Unidentified terrorists detonate bombs at a Citibank office in Miraflores section of Santiago and at a teller machine in the Las Condes section, injuring one.

South/East Asia

15 August

Sri Lanka: Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam kidnap local priest during motorcycle trip from Valaichchenai toward Eravur.

16 August

South Korea: Radical students throw more than 50 firebombs at back door of US military office in downtown Seoul, causing minor damage.

Secret

b3

0347

~~Secret~~

b3

24 August

Philippines: Explosion at Cosmos Bottling Corporation in Manila kills three persons. The company is owned by the family of Trade and Industry Secretary Concepcion.

27 August

Philippines: Six suspected rebel soldiers lob dynamite at Republic Flour Mills in Manila, injuring two persons, shattering the building's windows, and destroying a truck. The company is owned by the family of Trade and Industry Secretary Concepcion.

Africa

11 August

South Africa: Explosion at black taxi stand in downtown Pretoria injures at least 13 persons. A second bomb planted nearby was found and defused.

Reverse Blank

21

~~Secret~~

b3